

# Evolution of the microstructural surface characteristics during annealing

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# Outline

## Introduction

Electrical Steel

Surface Annealing Treatment

## Experimental Procedure

Sample preparation

## Discussion

Texture Analysis

Grain Morphology Analysis

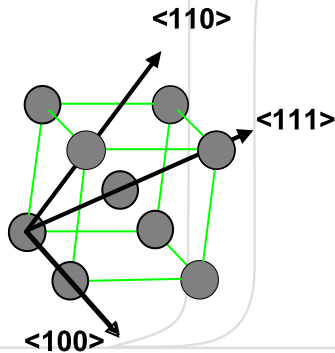
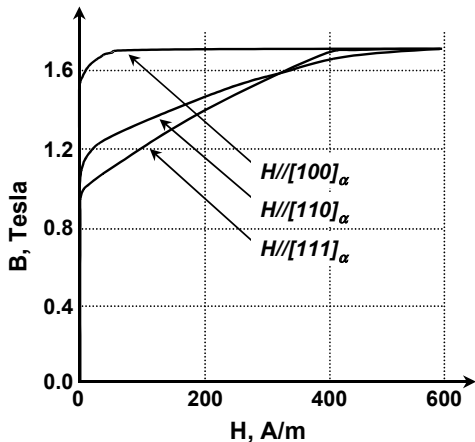
Grain Boundary Analysis

Proposed Mechanism

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# Magnetic Anisotropy of bcc iron lattice

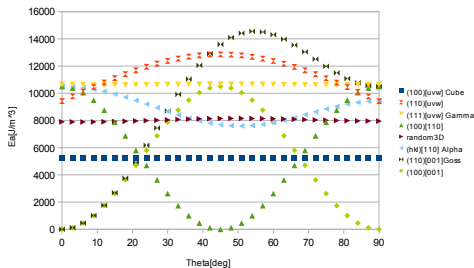


# Texture in electrical steel

Magnetic properties of electrical steels depend on crystallographic texture due the magnetic anisotropy of iron crystal.

$$E_A = K_1(\alpha_1^2\alpha_2^2 + \alpha_2^2\alpha_3^2 + \alpha_1^2\alpha_3^2)$$

for 1<sup>st</sup> order approximation



## Routes to obtain cube fibre

Still not possible to obtain the desired cube fibre in a industrial process, but several routes have been applied at lab scale:

- Cross-rolling
- Directional solidification
- Surface annealing treatment
- ...

# Surface annealing treatment

- Hashimoto *et al.* investigated the  $\alpha \rightarrow \gamma \rightarrow \alpha$  phase transformation texture at the surface of an ultra low carbon cold rolled steel sheet and reported that a  $\langle 100 \rangle // \text{ND}$  texture was formed rather than the usual  $\langle 111 \rangle // \text{ND}$  texture.
- Aspeden *et al.* reported that an annealing treatment for an ultra low carbon steel in the austenitic temperature region followed by a slow cooling resulted in a stronger  $\langle 100 \rangle // \text{ND}$  texture.
- In all of these works it was assumed that the resulting surface texture was produced due to the lowest metal/vapour interface energy in the  $\{001\}$  fibre.

# $\alpha \rightarrow \gamma \rightarrow \alpha$ transformations

- $\alpha \rightarrow \gamma \rightarrow \alpha$  seems to be need the in surface annealing treatment.
- Young-Kurdjumov-Sachs (YKS) is the most commonly cited orientation relationship model.
- $\{111\}_{\gamma} \parallel \{011\}_{\alpha}$  and  $[111]_{\gamma} \parallel [011]_{\alpha} \rightarrow 24 \times 90^{\circ} \langle 112 \rangle$
- In double transformation each component will result in 576 ( $24 \times 24$ ) product orientations.

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# Chemical composition

- Ultra low carbon steel with additions of manganese and aluminium.

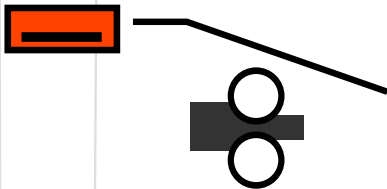
Sample Name	C [wt%]	Mn [wt%]	Si [wt%]	Al [wt%]
A	0.002	1.28	0.22	0.29

# Pre-processing



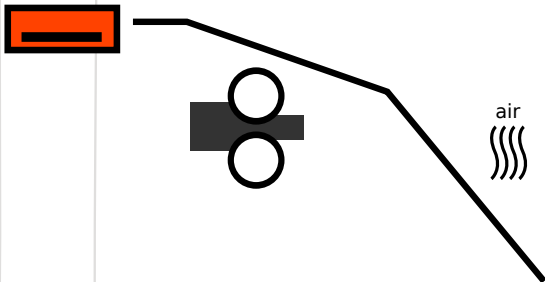
Sample preparation

# Pre-processing



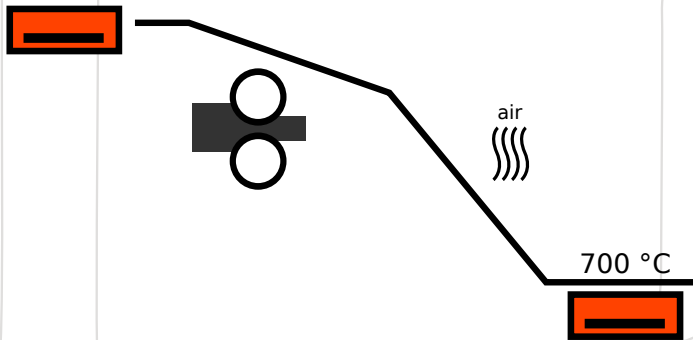
Sample preparation

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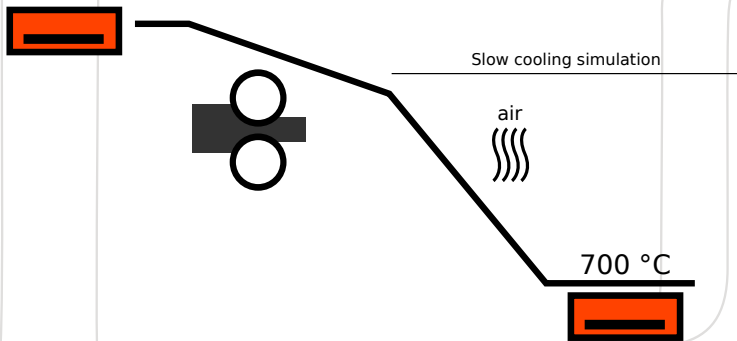


Sample preparation

# Pre-processing



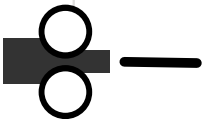
# Pre-processing



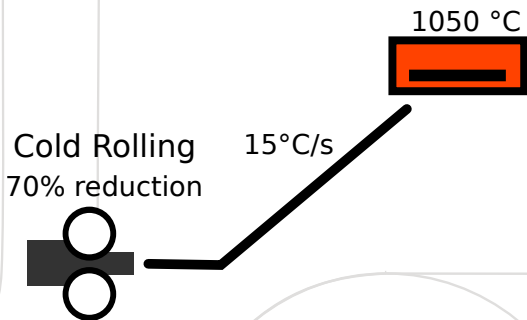
Sample preparation

# Thermal treatment

Cold Rolling  
70% reduction



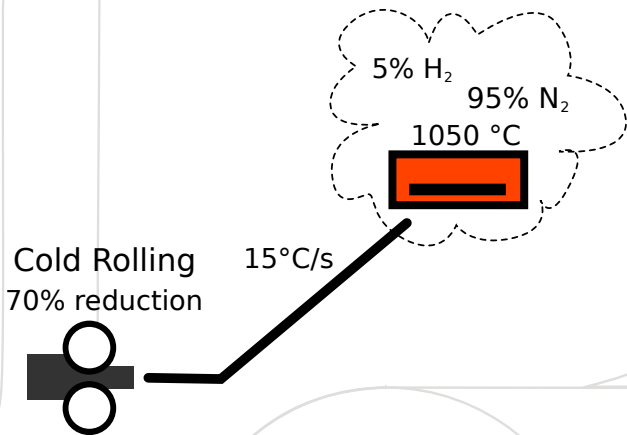
# Thermal treatment





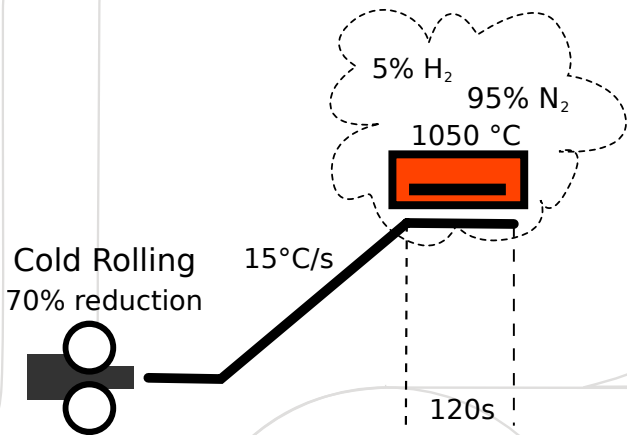
Sample preparation

# Thermal treatment



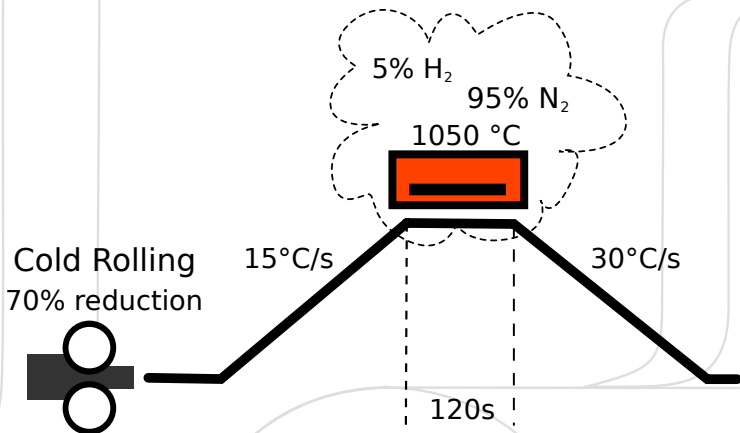
Sample preparation

# Thermal treatment



Sample preparation

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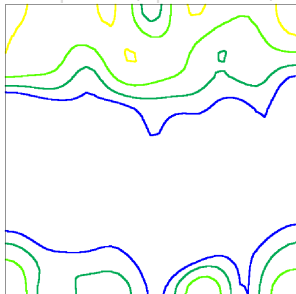
Texture Analysis  
Grain Morphology Analysis  
Grain Boundary Analysis  
Proposed Mechanism

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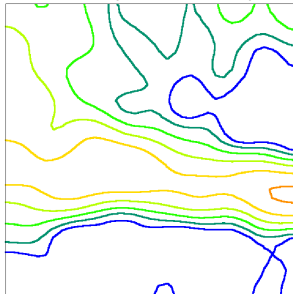
## Texture

Surface (max = 3.5)

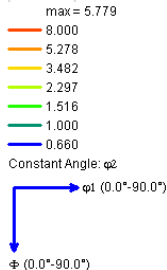


45°

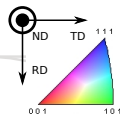
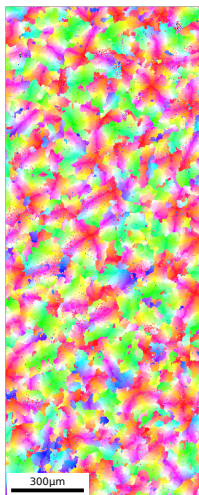
Bulk (max = 5.7)



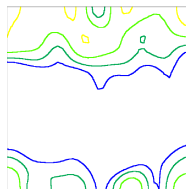
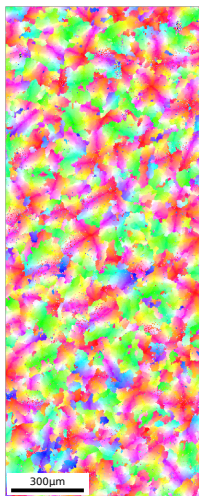
45°



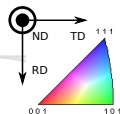
# IPF map on ND surface section



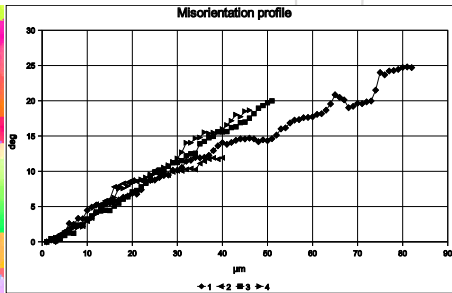
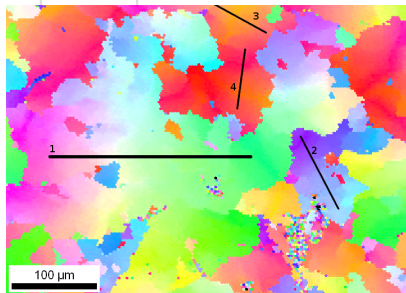
# IPF map on ND surface section



45°

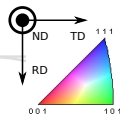
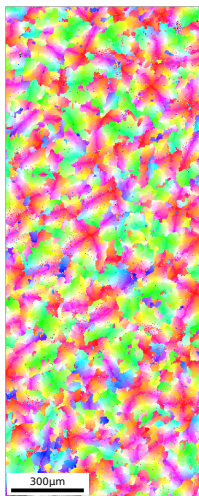


# Gradient everywhere

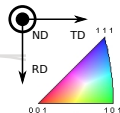
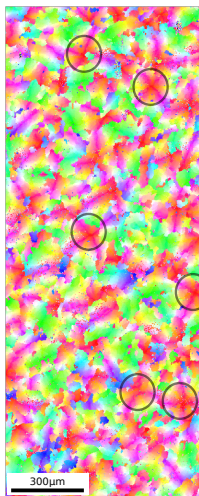




# Flower morphology

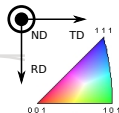
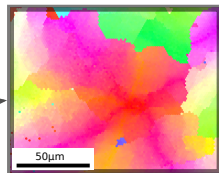
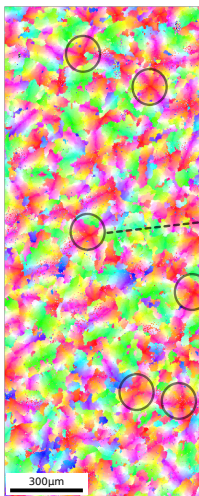


# Flower morphology

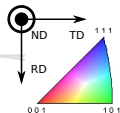
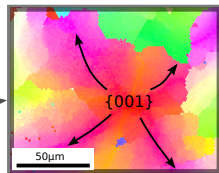
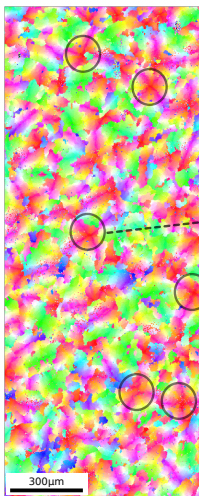


Grain Morphology Analysis

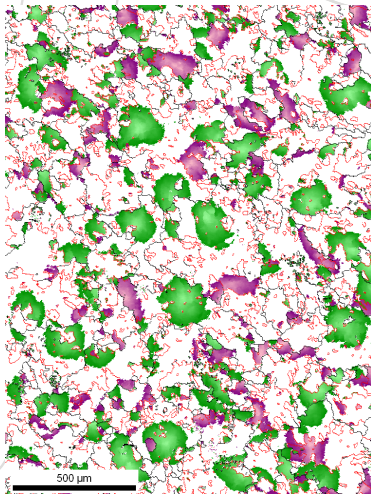
# Flower morphology



# Flower morphology



## Grain Boundary Analysis

Cube and  $\langle 110 \rangle \parallel ND$  areas

Direction	Min	Max	Total Fraction	Partition Fraction
$\langle 001 \rangle \parallel [001]$	0°	15°	0.203	0.203
$\langle 110 \rangle \parallel [001]$	0°	10°	0.094	0.094

Iron (Alpha)  
(001)



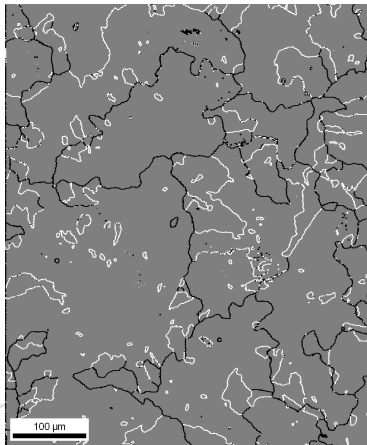
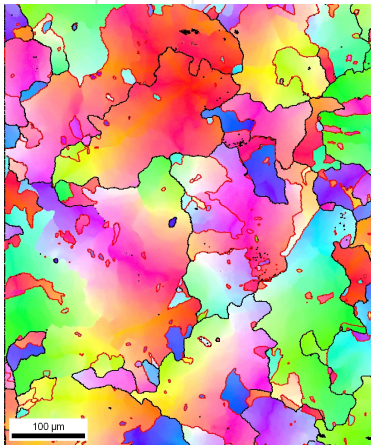
Boundaries: Rotation Angle



Min	Max	Fraction	Number	Length
15°	180°	0.983	93638	18.92 cm

Boundaries: CSL

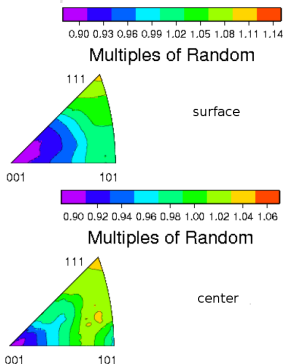
Sigma	Tolerance	Fraction	Volume	MDF Value	Number	Length
3	8.66	0.387	0.0176	22.01	53305	10.7715 cm
summary	-	0.387	0.0176	22.01		

# $\Sigma 3$ grain boundaries



 High Angle GB's  
  $\Sigma 3$  GB's

# Grain Boundary Character Distribution (GBCD) <sup>1 2</sup>

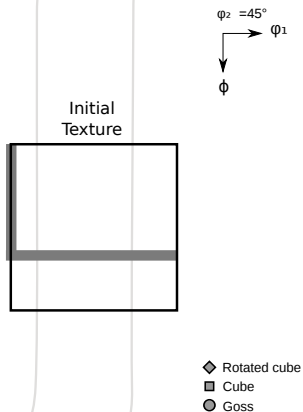


	Surface	Bulk
$\Sigma 3$	40.5%	10.3%
Coherent $\Sigma 3$	0.89%	0.90%

<sup>1</sup> Calculated with Rohrer's software. G. Rohrer *et al*, Zeitschrift fur Metallkunde (2004)

<sup>2</sup> The input data was not achieved, as it requires at least 50,000 segments for typical cubic symmetry situations.

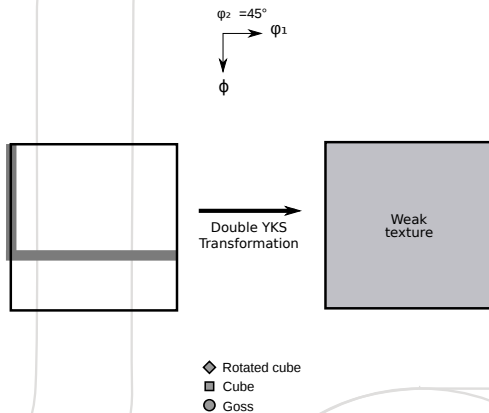
# Texture evolution



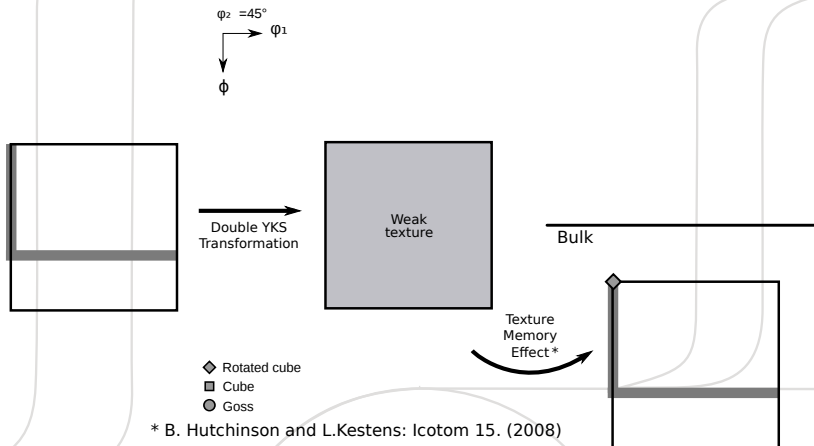


## Proposed Mechanism

## Texture evolution

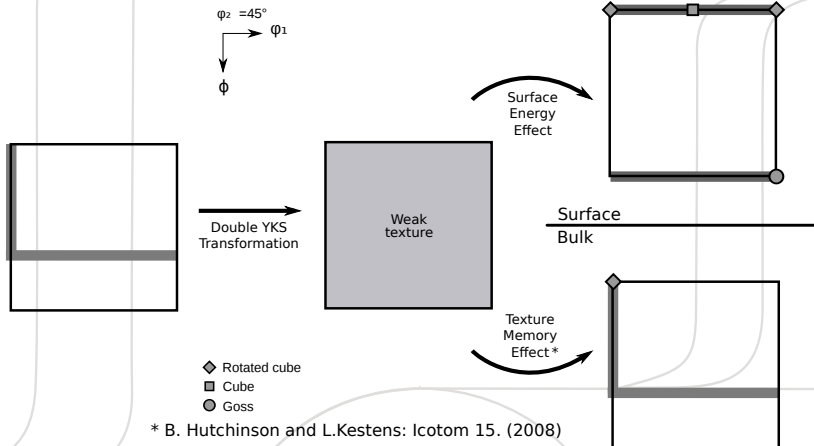


# Texture evolution

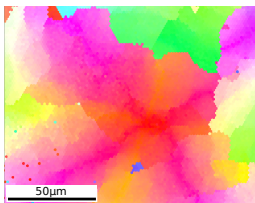


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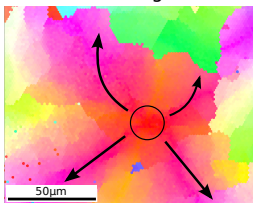


# Orientation shifting



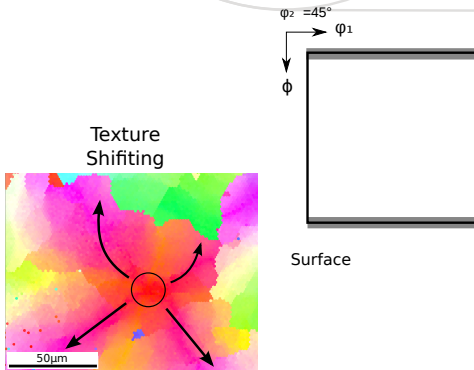
# Orientation shifting

Texture Shifting

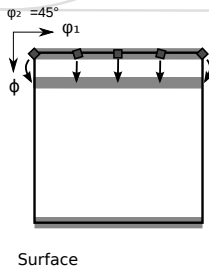
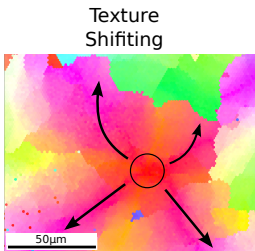


Proposed Mechanism

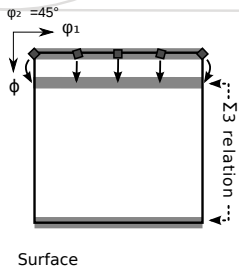
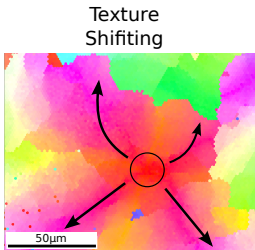
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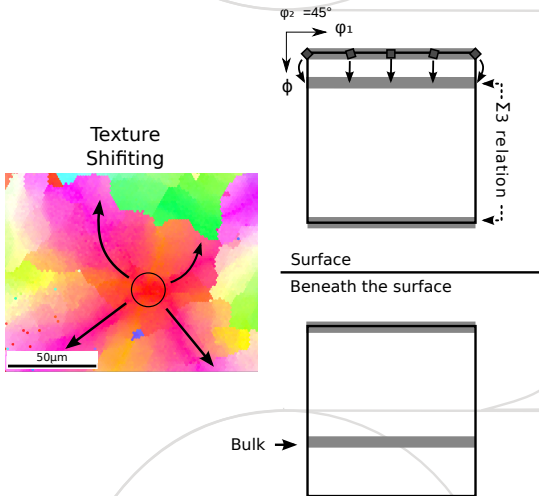


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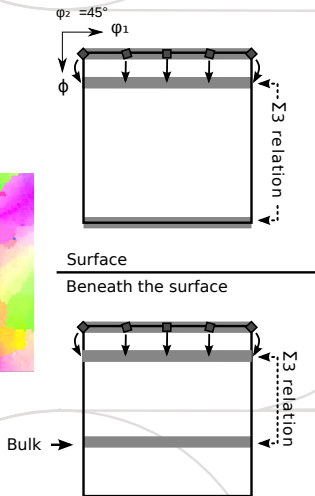
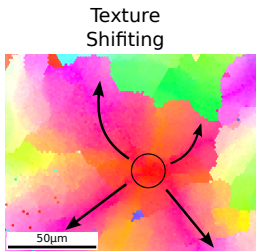




# Orientation shifting



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# Answer

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# Mystery



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**How do cube grains know that 5-10° misorientation will make them met at  $\Sigma 3$  boundaries with  $\{110\}$ //ND grains ???**



# Thank for your attention !!!



*“Joe Magarac, was a man made of steel. He was born in an iron ore mine and raised in a furnace... He made railroad rails by squeezing molten steel between his fingers.”*

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